

From the National Intelligencer.

### "THE PROSPECT BEFORE US."

The inquiry is frequently addressed to us, both at home and from a distance, for our opinion in regard to the probable result of the issue about to be tried by the People of the United States between Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison. We beg leave to refer all such inquirers to the subjoined letter. It was written, not for the public effect, but in the sincerity and freedom of private correspondence, and by a man whose extensive source of information, and whose care in sifting and comparing facts and probabilities, combined with his clear judgment and known candor, impart to his opinions a value and weight superior to those of any other citizen within our knowledge. The justice of this tribute will be admitted by all who know the writer when they perceive the name to be that of the distinguished Senator of New York, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. The letter first appeared in the Richmond Whig, and was addressed to a gentleman of that city. The editor remarks, "The author will be recognized without the publication of his name," and adds, "It was written with no expectation of its meeting the public eye." Since, however, it has met the public eye, Mr. T. has given his consent to its appearance with his name affixed, and no name could give to such a statement, higher claims to respect and credence.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1829.

My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25th was duly received.

It is surprising to me that Ritchie's bragging in the Richmond Enquirer about New York, should give our friends one moment's uneasiness. It is his "vocation," and it is the habit of the Federal Loco Foco party to brag, louder the more they are beaten. Since their overthrow in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and in certain local elections in Pennsylvania, their prospects have brightened wonderfully! They are looking up, because they are on their backs! I understand their game perfectly. They know they cannot make a decent fight in their States, unless they can persuade their friends that Mr. Van Buren can recover New York. Without it, he is not the remotest chance of success. As to his prospects in New York, I have no hesitation in giving you my candid opinion, that he will be beaten by a much larger majority than that of the last two years. I have the best sources of information. I have an extensive correspondence all over the State, and, from my peculiar position, am enabled to judge with much accuracy of our elections. For the last two years, I have predicted the result with an accuracy almost equal to the official canvass—and I now say to you that Gen. Harrison's majority, in my judgment, will not be less than FIFTEEN THOUSAND. We hope to swell it much beyond that. I have not heard of a single man that has gone over to the Administration since the last election. But I know and have heard of hundreds and hundreds, in different counties, who have abandoned it since that time, and are now co-operating with their old Democratic Republican friends in putting down Mr. Van Buren's old Federal doctrines. Amongst this number are men of the highest standing and influence in their respective counties.

What possible ground, then, is there for Mr. Ritchie or any other man to claim New York for this Federal Administration? It is preposterous. What claims do they present to the People, from which they expect to derive more than for the last three years? The confidence of the people has been more and more impaired during that period; the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the mechanic interests of the country have heretofore felt the deleterious influence of the measures of the administration. Now, that influence has reached the farming interest—and you may rely upon it, none of these interests will tamely submit to have their goods, their manufactures, their labor, and the products of the soil, as well as their lands, reduced one-half or two-thirds in value in order to enjoy the blessings of the hard money currency of Cuba, or of any other despotism, whose example the President has recommended for our imitation. No, sir, the free laborers of this country will never consent to have the price of their labor reduced to the same level with the peasants of Germany or the serfs of Russia; nor will the tillers of the soil consent that the products of their farms shall be reduced in price so low as not to pay the cost of production; nor will the farmers consent that the lands shall be reduced two-thirds in value—that where they have purchased a farm, for example, for \$15,000 paid \$10,000 in cash, and mortgaged it for \$5,000, that it shall be sold from under them for the amount of the mortgage, and their wives and children turned out of doors, without shelter, and without bread. Such are the legitimate effects of the doctrines now maintained by this administration, and which its friends and supporters are every where urging upon the country; and which will be established beyond redemption, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected.

Of his re-election there is not the faintest prospect. In regard to New York—I speak without the least hesitation, and with the most entire confidence—he has no possible hope of success there. Why should he have? The changes have been constantly against him for the last three years, and none in his favor. At the extra session in 1837, I predicted his overthrow in that State. At the November election of that year, he was swept away as by a hurricane. At the next session of Congress, he apologized to his friends, by saying that there were 40,000 voters who did not come to the polls, but would be out for him at the next election.—Well, sir, in 1838 these 40,000 came out, & 25,000 in addition, & he was beaten by more than 10,000 majority. He again consoled his friends for this unexpected defeat, by saying that in the next campaign he would take the

field in person. He did so; he traversed the whole State, on a mere electioneering tour, & with the exception of the city of New York, the result in the Legislature showed a larger majority against him than the year before. In almost every contested county, the popular vote was increased. There was no falling off, but from the local causes, any where except in the old Western district, which is so immensely strong, that there was no necessity of giving a full vote but at a general election. That old district will give Harrison FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority.

The late charter election in the city of New York has satisfied both friend and foe that under the registry law Harrison will carry the city in the fall by a decisive vote. You must recollect, too, that last year we had every thing to discourage and dishearten our friends. Many gave up all for lost after they heard the disastrous accounts from Tennessee and Indiana. But there were some indomitable spirits, that never doubt or falter in a good cause. They rallied, and soon convinced the people that New York could sustain herself, and was not to be influenced by any news from abroad, however unpromising. At this time, every man of the opposition is confident of success. It is not an over-confidence that begets inaction; it is a confidence which invigorates and inspires, and which impels to greater exertion. It is a confidence, in short, which will justify the expectations of our friends, and disappoint the hopes of our enemies.

After all we have done in New York for the last three years, under the most unfavorable auspices, it is not a little mortifying to us now, with all our bright prospects before us, that a single friend abroad should for one moment permit a doubt of our triumphant success in the fall to cross his mind. New York is just as certain for Harrison as the time of election comes round.

And if my old friend Ritchie, who goes for *non* *principles*, would like to venture a suit of clothes on the issue, I should be pleased to accommodate him; or if he does not choose to venture it on New York, I will take it on the Union; or if, as Randolph says, he will be "better accommodated," I will take a suit on each.

A Democratic Republican State Convention will soon be called at the old headquarters at Syracuse. It will be held about the first of October. There will be a Conservative rally on that occasion, such as has not been known before in the State. The real Democracy will be there, to take the most effectual measures against the Federal usurpations of Mr. Van Buren. New York adheres to her old Democratic Republican principles, and will not be driven into the ultra Federalism of this Administration.—From the days of Geo. Clinton to the present time, she has resisted the encroachments of Executive power and the usurpations of the Federal Government. She will continue to resist them, whether urged upon her by Mr. Martin Van Buren or Thomas Ritchie. It is no reason, because these gentlemen have abandoned their principles and turned Federalists, that the Democratic Republicans of New York or Virginia should follow their example. In New York they will adhere to their old principles, and will assemble in Convention at Syracuse to resist Federal aggressions as our forefathers assembled, in the time of the Revolution, to resist the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax. I beg, therefore, you will dismiss apprehensions about New York, and set down her 42 votes as the capital on which Harrison will commence business; and that I think is a pretty fair beginning for a "log cabin and hard cider" candidate. I have devoted myself, for the last three years, to the reform of this administration; I have enlisted for the war, and you may rest assured that I shall not stop till the final battle in November is fought and won. That accomplished, and Harrison elected, I shall feel that the country is safe, our free institutions restored to their original purity, and that we may once more enter upon a train of uninterrupted prosperity. And I shall also feel that I can say, with much greater propriety than Mr. Van Buren said on another occasion, "It is glory enough to have served under such a chief."

I have written a much longer letter than I intended when I commenced; but, having said thus much, I will add a little more, by way of giving my estimate of the Presidential election. I have taken great pains to get the most accurate information. I have not only consulted members of Congress, but I have had a very extensive correspondence throughout the Union. My sources of information may be implicitly relied on; and I say to you with the utmost sincerity, that, in my judgment, General Harrison will be elected by a more triumphant majority than General Jackson received in his palmy days. In writing to you as a friend, I have not only no motive, but no disposition, to mislead or exaggerate. I give you my estimate below, on which I place the most implicit reliance, and sincerely believe the result will satisfy it.

Harrison.	Van Buren.
Massachusetts, 14	New Hampshire, 7
Vermont, 7	South Carolina, 11
Connecticut, 8	Arkansas, 3
Rhode Island, 4	
New York, 42	21
New Jersey, 8	Doubtful.
Pennsylvania, 30	Maine, 10
Delaware, 3	Mississippi, 4
Maryland, 10	Alabama, 7
Virginia, 23	Missouri, 4
North Carolina, 15	
Georgia, 11	25
Louisiana, 5	
Tennessee, 15	
Kentucky, 15	
Illinois, 5	
Indiana, 9	
Ohio, 21	
Michigan, 3	

Harrison, 248 V. B. and doubtful, 46  
The whole number of electoral votes 294—necessary to a choice 148. You will perceive, then that Harrison will have 100 votes beyond the number requisite to elect him. I have given Van Buren New Hampshire, which I know will be a matter of complaint with our friends there; for they have determined to make battle in a way to

shake even the granite hills. Perhaps I ought to make a similar apology in regard to Arkansas. I have also given him South Carolina, which will go for him, unless by December, when the vote is to be cast. Mr. Calhoun shall think the interests of the country require it to be given to a third man as heretofore! Of the 25 doubtful votes, I think Harrison's chance decidedly the best for a majority of them; and if the tide of public sentiment continues to set as strongly as it has done, Mr. Van Buren, by November next, will scarcely have a State he can call his own.

I look forward to the above result with most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing anticipations. What a rebuke will it be to the attempted usurpation of all the powers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumphant restoration of the powers of Congress, when freedom of thought and of action shall be once more vouchsafed to the Representatives of the People and of the States!

Excuse the haste with which I have written, under the pressure of numerous engagements, and believe me very truly yours,  
N. P. TALLMADGE.

### VERMONT PHOENIX.

Friday, June 19, 1840.

For President,  
**WILLIAM H. HARRISON,**  
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,  
**JOHN TYLER,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

John Quincy Adams, during the four years of his Administration, paid \$30,000,000 of the National Debt.

Martin Van Buren, in the first three years of his Administration, has squandered a Surplus Revenue of \$40,000,000, and saddled the Country with a debt of more than \$10,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the four years of John Quincy Adams' Administration, was less than \$50,000,000.

The expenses of the Government during the three years of Martin Van Buren's Administration, amount to more than \$90,000,000 !!!



The Young Men's Whig Association.

The Members of this Association are hereby notified to meet at Wheeler's Hall, on Monday evening the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Log Cabin Convention at Stratton July 7th. A full attendance is requested. Per order of the Directors.

WM. W. FESSENDEN, Secretary.

### State Convention.

The Advocates of RETRENCHMENT and REFORM in the National Government, all who are now opposed to those political principles and measures which this State ALONE has ever refused to sanction—in short the INDEPENDENT AND INCORRUPTIBLE FREEMEN OF VERMONT, are requested to meet in Convention at Burlington, on Thursday, the 25th day of June inst, by their Delegates or by THEMSELVES, to nominate tickets for State Officers, and Presidential Electors, and to concert measures for a DECISIVE VICTORY, AND FINAL TRIUMPH, over the most faithless and imbecile Administration that ever cursed and disgraced a free people.

HARRY BRADLEY,  
MILTON BROWN,  
JOHN PECK,  
E. P. JEWETT,  
E. P. WALTON, JR.,  
F. F. MERRILL,  
State Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA COMING.—The Whigs of this State are coming up to the work nobly. One of the largest meetings ever known in Western Pennsylvania, was held on the 21st at West Alexander. The Wheeling Gazette of the 22d, says "the farmer left his agricultural pursuits, the mechanic his workshop, the lawyer his books, the physician his medicines, and all classes of society joined together in displaying their uncompromising opposition to the destructive measures of the present administration, and their determination, by placing honest and capable men at the head of our Government to restore it to its former purity, and our country to its wonted prosperity. The number present was variously estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. We believe the latter will fall short of the real amount. An indication was given of popular sentiment in this part of the Western Country, and all were convinced that the 'PEOPLE ARE AWAKE.'"

The Casket.—We have received the June number, and as it is in every way in its mechanical execution worthy of notice, we cannot forbear speaking in its praise. The Frontispiece on Steel, is an elegant engraving, and the general appearance of this number is such as to give credit to the enterprising publisher. We have not had time to examine the work itself farther than in a cursory manner, and cannot therefore speak of its literary merits.

### WHIG MEETING AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Mr Ryther:—The Young Men's Central Whig Association held a spirited meeting at the Court House in New Fane, on Thursday last, at 5 P. M. The house was well filled and the meeting was ably addressed by Mr Stoen of Brattleboro, Dr. Ranney, Mr J. M. Shafter, Mr Akin and Mr Pierce of Townsend, and the President of the Association, Mr Thompson.

All the speeches were listened to with much attention and apparent interest. A good spirit prevailed throughout—all seemed to bespeak a determined effort to make one grand struggle to put down corruption and misrule in high places, and restore the government to its original purity by a thorough reform in all its several departments. At the evening session, the attention of the meeting was called to the subject of appointing delegates to the State Convention, and a number were appointed from this section of the county. A resolution was then passed recommending that all the members of this Association and the Whigs generally, be requested to attend the Log Cabin Convention on Stratton Mountain, the 7th of July next. Great credit is due to the Whigs of Townsend for their zeal in the great cause of REFORM.

About 5 P. M. the procession from Townsend hove in sight, consisting of about 40 waggons and carriages, large and small, with flags and banners, moving slowly to the sound of Marshal Music. The carriages were tastefully decorated with tall, straight green boughs, and tops of small sugar maples, reaching from 5 to 10 feet above the tops of the waggons, forming a complete shade for the whole procession; and as it slowly advanced and took a graceful turn round the spacious common it presented the appearance of a beautiful moving forest, and some renders of Shakespeare in the crowd, raised the ominous cry "Barnum wood be come to Dunsinane," and we thought the few supporters of the administration, present, manifested much of the like doubts and fears of Macbeth in the play.—The citizens of Newfane in attendance to receive them, gave nine hearty cheers as the procession marched round the common and drove up to Burnett's Hotel. As soon as the procession halted a patriotic song was sung by the gentlemen in one of the large waggons, accompanied by instrumental music, with much spirit and effect. The Townsend procession had just alighted from their carriages, when a four horse coach, with a delegation from the Young Men's Association of Brattleboro, drove into the village, with flags and banners flying, and was received by the assembled multitude with loud and repeated cheers.

Several patriotic songs were sung by the Young Gentlemen from Brattleboro, in a style creditable to the performers and highly gratifying to the meeting.  
June 15, 1840. ONE OF THE SOCIETY.

"Away with your Log Cabins."—We cannot tell precisely, how many times we have heard this or similar expressions implying the same meaning from the Tories in this vicinity, but probably something less than a hundred.—It sorely afflicts them to see any thing having the least resemblance to a Cabin. Why is it? Is it not because they dislike to be reminded of olden times, when their fathers were compelled to endure hardships and deprivations for their country's sake. For our own part we have no such antipathy to emblems which have a tendency to cause the mind to revert back to old puritan times, those times when men took upon them office not for the sake of feathering their own nests, but for their country's good. The following sensible article we take from the Newark Advertiser, which we commend to the attention of our readers:—

"LOG CABINS.—Log Cabins were the dwelling places of the founders of our Republic. It was a Log Cabin that received the daring pioneers of liberty, who exchanged the dangers of the half-sinking May Flower for the dangers and perils of an inhospitable climate. It was in view of the Rock of Plymouth, that the Puritans of New England first erected the Log Cabins that the pioneers of the mighty West, the Boons—the Worthingtons—the McArthurs—the Shells—the vast region that stretches from the Appalachian chain to and beyond the shores of the Mississippi, reared the race of Statesmen and Heroes who have since civilized it. It was in a Log Cabin that the illustrious HARRISON, the Governor of a Territory equal, almost, in extent, to the dominions of the Russian Autocrat, learned the lessons of wisdom, moderation and courage which have placed him in the foremost ranks of the great men of the nation, destined to invest him with the honors of the Republic. Log Cabins were the early homes of the first settlers of every State in the Union. Log Cabins were the garisons of the frontiers, when every acre was won from the wilderness and the savage by the sacrifice of human life. Honored then, through all time, be these memorials of the trials—the sufferings—the triumphs of our forefathers. Thrice honored be he whom the splendid palaces—the seduction of official station—the blaze of military and civic renown, could never allure from his attachment to the republican simplicity which he learned between the unhewn rafters of his log cabin.

"The High Priest of Loco Focoism, alias 'Lawyer Brass,' alias the Used-Up Office-Seeker, has just returned from a begging campaign to Washington. The prospects of the party were so desperate, he was despatched post haste to head quarters, to get a slice of the People's money, for the purpose of spreading the destructive doctrines of Loco Focoism.—Probably a portion is to go to support the Windham County Tory, in making continued efforts to abuse its neighbors.

This is the way, FARMERS OF WINDHAM Co. your money is squandered, by unprincipled demagogues. Will you not put your veto upon such men and measures next fall?

"A Good Sign.—The Chicago American states that every steamboat and vessel with one or two exceptions that navigated the lakes are in favor of Harrison and Tyler.

Dr. Morrison, the great Pill man, died at Paris on the 10th of May.

### THE HARRISON COMMITTEE.

The Editor of the Democrat would fain make his readers believe, that Gen. Harrison is really a superannuated old man, incapable of even thinking or acting for himself.—In the last Democrat we find the following statement taken from the N. Y. Evening Post. Did the Editor think this statement conclusive, if so he will find himself disappointed.

"We do hereby certify that Jesse R. Grant stated in public company, on this day, in Batavia, near the Court House, that Gen. William Henry Harrison told him yesterday, that he never knew until within a few days, who the committee was that assumed the right to answer his letters, and that he did not know until the day before yesterday, who the CHAIRMAN of that committee was. Given under our hands this 16th May, 1840.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,  
MOTT TITUS,  
EMANUEL HAWN,  
SAML. C. WOOD,  
WILLIAM CURTIS,  
MOSES BENNETT,  
JACOB CONROD,  
JOHN McHUGH,  
WILLIAM ARTHUR,  
DOWDY UTTER.

Batavia, Ohio, May 16th, 1840.

Now for the other side of the question. The following is Mr Grant's statement in reply, as published by him in the Clermont (Ohio.) Courier:—

A friend has just placed in my hand an extra Ohio Sun, of the 16th, containing the certificate of T. J. Buchanan and others, on the subject of a statement I made in Batavia on that day. As those certificates seem to have misunderstood what I said, I feel it my duty to explain. I did not say, nor did I intend to say, for such was not the fact, that Gen. Harrison said to me any thing on that subject. It is true I saw Gen. Harrison at the time referred to, and had some conversation with him, but not on that subject, for I neither knew nor cared about that committee. While we were in conversation, some three or four gentlemen of Gen. Harrison's acquaintance met us on the pavement, and commenced a conversation with him, on the subject of Mr Grundy's speech, at the Baltimore convention, in which Mr Grundy took occasion to say, by the authority of Judge Burke, that Gen. Harrison was a superannuated, debilitated old man, wholly incapable of receiving, reading, or answering his own letters.—Hence the necessity of appointing this committee. After some remarks by Gen. Harrison, I understood him to say that he did not know, until within a few days who composed that committee, except the chairman.

I will now state what I said on that subject while in Batavia, for I think I remember very well every word, and what led to the remark. I saw a group of some twenty men collected together near the Recorder's office, and heard Thomas J. Buchanan claiming in a very loud and apparently angry manner, against Gen. Harrison for having, what he termed, a board of conscience-keepers. Some persons present, whom I did not know, remarked that he supposed it was such a committee as Gen. Jackson's Nashville white-washing committee. I then remarked that I saw Gen. Harrison the day before, and heard him say that he did not know who that committee was, until within a few days, EXCEPT THE CHAIRMAN. Before I had quite finished the remark I was interrupted by J. D. Morris, who seemed to be passing behind where I stood. I then repeated the statement and he passed along to the court-house.

Gen. Harrison did not say, that he did not know who the chairman was until day before yesterday, neither did I so state. But he did state that he read and examined his letters, himself, and such as required no particular answer, he handed over to the chairman of that committee. During my interview with Gen. Harrison, (for it was the first time I ever saw him) I learned this fact, that he is not that broken down, debilitated old man, that his enemies have represented him to be, but seems to be in full enjoyment of health and vigor, and seems to be fully capable of attending to any kind of business. And on the subject of courage, so much doubted by a certain class of politicians, if I were permitted to judge from the fire of his eye, I would say some of these certificate-men might be engaged in a better business than putting it to the test. J. R. GRANT.

Bethel, May 22, 1840.

Is it not evident by comparing the statements above quoted, that the prime object of the Tory papers is, willfully to pervert & misconstrue every thing which will subvert the interests of the party. The Tory Editor of the Democrat need not hope that such statements will be allowed to remain unanswered so long as there is any proof capable of showing their fallacy.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.—The store of Mr. Dudley Smith in Hadley, was broken open Saturday night last, June 6, goods to the amount of \$500 or \$600 stolen, and the store set on fire. The fire was discovered by mere accident. A young man, who had been afflicted during the night with a severe tooth ache, started about 4 o'clock to go to the doctor's to have it extracted. As he passed the store, he noticed a volley of smoke pouring out of the chimney, and that an upper door was open. Alarm was immediately given, and the fire extinguished. It had however, nearly destroyed the stock of goods and badly burnt the inside of the store. The tightness of the room, which prevented the admission of air, was all that saved the building from conflagration. The loss by the fire is supposed to be about \$2300, on which there is an insurance of \$2400.

The culprits were immediately pursued and two young men, William Miller and Ezra Lemon, were arrested in South Hadley, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The stolen goods were found concealed in the woods not far from the lower Mills in Hadley. Lemon has confessed his guilt, and Miller is to be examined before Mr. Justice Wells to-day (Tuesday).

We understand that the young men resided in South Hadley.

Gen. Harrison's Moral Character.

"We find the following interesting letter, from the Rev. Sylvester Holmes, in a late number of the Boston Recorder—a religious journal of high standing in this community. It fully confirms some statements respecting Gen. Harrison's christian benevolence and moral character, which appeared in our paper last week.—Atlas.

To the Editor of the Recorder:

I have noticed in the Atlas, a highly respectable paper of your city, a communication, in which reference was made to me. If I do not mistake, J. T., the writer in the Atlas, is a gentleman of no ordinary merit, in all the relations of life. In returning from the Anniversaries in New York, I held conversation with a gentleman, to whose name the initials were attached, among the various subjects, Gen. Harrison was introduced, and that very naturally, as I have more than once been in Ohio, and other Western States. It did not then occur to me that the conversation might or would be repeated, much less published. As my much esteemed friend thought proper to refer to some facts by me stated, I can only say they were very correctly repeated, and if I regret that they were published, it is only because I have, as a minister, had little to do with any of the exciting subjects of the day. These I have thought it proper to leave to those who have so much caloric in their composition that they can breathe a hot atmosphere most freely. I think I have not voted more than three times in twenty-five years. I do not say this because I am sure I have done right in neglecting to go quietly to the polls. I have stated this fact that all may know that what I said of Gen. H. was not the over-drawn picture of a partisan. It was not said for political purposes, but in justice to what I know of Gen. H. I saw not why a man called from retirement and held up by his fellow citizens for the highest place in the gift of the nation, should be called an angel or a devil, as will best serve the purposes of him who speaks. I think not seriously, that this state of things, is one of the dangers of the country I most love. I do not say, or intimate, that Gen. H. is a Christian, nor do I know that he is not. I know that since I saw him his mind has been deeply interested on the subject of personal piety. But I do say, that in passing extensively over the West, I never heard a word said against the moral character of Gen. H. I was first introduced to him more than a year ago on the stage at a public meeting of a Bible Society, in Beecher's church in Cincinnati, in which meeting he made an address, which was heard with high approbation. To this service he was called by gentlemen of high standing, and gentlemen with moral feelings, that would not call out any man on such an occasion, where he was well known, whose private character was defective. I remember one circumstance on that occasion which interested me very much. The Rev. Mr. Rapet, a Methodist clergyman of much distinction, was a speaker on that occasion. He had been a *captain* in the army commanded by Gen. H. Both the gentlemen alluded to their former relation and present meeting with mutual kindness and respect, and with much feeling. Afterwards heard the Rev. Mr. R. often speak of Gen. H. in the kindest manner. Nearly a year after the above meeting, when as agent of the American Bible Society, I had addressed the Rev. Mr. Brooks' congregation, where Gen. H. attends worship, he did pledge the lot of land to the Bible cause, as stated by J. T. and I was present when S. P. Chase, Esq. was appointed to go and receive the deed.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been compelled to say these things in justice to myself, and not from a motive unworthy of any Minister, to serve the purposes of a party. I have only stated what I know of the gentleman who is now before our nation. If others know base things, I can only say I am very happy, that truth does not make me the channel through which such turbid waters flow.

SYLVESTER HOLMES.

A Thrilling Incident.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle relates the almost miraculous escape of a little girl, about eleven years of age, who was washed away by the late flood in the Savannah river, and taken up in a steamboat twenty miles above Augusta. The Chronicle says: "The story of the adventure of this little girl, we have obtained from herself. She is the daughter Eliza, of a poor widow lady, Mrs. Sarah Stone, who lived on the river, near Ferguson's ferry, on the S. Carolina side. She says the first intimation they had of their danger, they were surrounded by the river, when her mother, a daughter, older than Eliza, two brothers younger than herself, and a faithful dog, fled to the top of their little cottage, soon after which, the house was taken off by the current. One after another, they met a watery grave, Eliza and the dog only clinging to the wreck, when she came in sight of the boat of Captain Joseph Stanton, of Petersburg, who had lashed his boat to a tree, she succeeded in making her cries heard. Capt. S. immediately roused his hands who were all asleep, and gave chase, and after pursuing her about three miles, overtook and rescued her and the dog from their perilous situation. Capt. S. says she was on a few shingles, which were supported by a feather bed, being all that was left of the house on which she started, on which frail bark she had descended the river twelve miles when she was picked up.

Do not put the plough into the corn, if you have as you may have for a trifle, a cultivator or horse hoe. It severs the roots, which are the mouths of the plants, turns up and wastes the manure, which should always be applied to this crop, and deprives the plants of more than half their pasture. *Hill your corn but slightly.* Hilling renders it more liable to suffer from drought, induces it to throw out a new set of roots, the old ones being in a manner useless, by being buried too deep, and beyond the reach of heat and air, the indispensable agents of nutrition and vegetable growth.

Bael's Cultivator.